

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®



# BOW WONGS IN HAWAII

Washington Star on the  
Movement.

## LEUNG CHI-TSU'S SUCCESS

Advertiser's Articles Quoted to Show  
Attitude Toward the  
Consul.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—There are over 20,000 Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands, and of these at least 15,000 are members of the reform society, the Bow Wong Wui, sworn to strike for the restoration of Kwang Hsu, the deposed Emperor, and for the overthrow of the Dowager Empress. They have been particularly active of late, in fact, have taken an aggressive attitude that belies Kipling's lines,

"For east is east, and west is west,  
And never the twain shall meet."

For they have demonstrated the existence of a western spirit that had never been suspected.

A Honolulu Journal was led to remark:

"Who says the Chinese are unprogressive? Certainly the Chinese of the Hawaiian Islands are, and take to the western man's methods as quick as a duck takes to water. If in Peking there was a leaven of people such as the leading Chinese here, there would be far less chance for complications with western powers than there is now."

"It is a remarkable thing for Chinese residents in Hawaii to ask the American diplomatic agents at the European courts to lay their plans before those governments. The Chinese of Hawaii have demonstrated very clearly that they can be political thinkers, and that they can talk politics alongside any one. They have also made a move which is unique in character and which may have political results in the future."

### THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Some time ago there went to Hawaii Leung Chi-tso, a young reformer and supporter of the Emperor. The Hawaiian Chinese, under the guidance of the young reformer, took a solemn oath to give their time, their money and, if necessary, their blood to the welfare of their land, warning against the attempt to partition China. He declared that of the 400,000,000 of people in China, at least nine-tenths would join the Boxer movement if such an attempt were made. Leung knows his own people, and has been devoting himself to their improvement and advancement, and as a patriot he desires to see a regenerated China, but he is quite unwilling to see a conquered China.

His efforts have been directed to uplifting China and her people into the position of one of the great powers of the earth, and assimilating her with western civilization and western thought. His methods are educational. Leung's propaganda flourished so well that a mass meeting of Chinese recently held in Honolulu adopted resolutions asking the powers to remove the Empress Dowager and restore the young Emperor to power.

A committee of seven was appointed to prepare copies of the resolution to be forwarded to Washington, and to American Ministers at all European capitals.

Rev. Edward H. Thwing, who spent eight years as a missionary in South China, and who is now engaged in work among the Chinese, was among those at the meeting. He says that one of the things that struck him was the cheering and the patriotic references to the Chinese flag. He says that he has seldom heard Chinese cheer in enthusiasm before, or heard them express sentiments regarding their flag such as western nations hold toward theirs.

### REPRISALS IN CHINA.

Merrill the enthusiasm and activity of the Chinese reformers were made known to her majesty, the Empress Dowager, and her majesty not having her rebellious subjects at hand to punish, did the next best thing, she punished their relatives in China. The peculiarity of the Chinese judicial system and is designed to keep whole families straight and loyal. Yang Wei Pin, Chinese Consul General to Hawaii, was accused of sending the names of the reformers to the Chinese Government. When confronted with the charge he admitted it. He did send to the Chinese Government the names of the members of the Bow Wong Wui of Hawaii. He did brand the local reformers, and adherents of the society for the restoration of the Emperor, Kwang-Hsu, to the throne of China. He declared, however, that the Bow Wongs betrayed themselves. He said:

### YANG'S STATEMENT.

"When the Bow Wong Wui was organized here I warned all of the Chinese to keep out of it. I told them that they would be marked men; that they would earn the stern dislike of China, and that they would suffer if they became members of the reform society. Shortly after this, however, the Bow Wong, which had been organized, sent their circulars broadcast over America, and even to many places in China. These circulars gave the names of the various officers of the society."

"The Chinese government communicated with Minister Wu and asked if it was true, as stated in the circulars, that the Bow Wong had been organized in Honolulu. He turned to me for information upon this point, and in January I received a communication upon the subject from him. He requested me to provide him with the names of the officers and members of the society, and also to keep him posted regarding the progress of the organization. I had no choice in the matter, as it was an official communication, so that I at once provided him with the information he sought."

### BOW WONGS DENOUNCE YANG.

The Bow Wongs at Honolulu are bitter against the Consul General. News of their families being seized and un-



THE LAW KILLS A BOXER.

prisoned has worked up the members to a high pitch. Each mall brings information of more arrests, and, though for awhile the sufferers were disposed to hide their grief, now they are telling publicly of it.

Among those whose families are feeling the weight of imperial resentment is Ly Lamasi, the bookkeeper of the Wing Wo Chan Company of Honolulu. Mr. Lamasi received news that eight imperial soldiers went to the house of his father, close to Canton, and destroyed the dwelling and looted the premises. The father and mother escaped to Hongkong, but the paternal grandmother, who is eighty-five years of age, was captured and taken to Canton, where she has since been imprisoned, together with an eighteen-year-old servant girl, who remained with her.

Leong Yam Nan received a letter saying that members of his family were under arrest, and that the capture of the relatives of the Bow Wongs were being made. Others also have information that their relations are in danger.

"Yang Wei Pin has done this thing," say the Bow Wongs in the Honolulu Advertiser.

"Our fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters are to languish in prison for our love of country. Perhaps they will die in the old pottery yard. We have brought this on them because we love freedom even more than we do love life. But it is the hand of Yang Wei Pin, the Empress' Consul to Hawaii, that has branded our loved ones."

The Consul General said: "As to the claims of the members of the society that their families are being imprisoned by the Chinese government, I have no information and know nothing about it. I can say, however, that it is the custom of our government to place under arrest members of the family of those who are engaged in working against the government. If, of course, it is impossible to apprehend the real offenders."

### REPRISAL AGAINST YANG PROPOSED.

The indignation against the Chinese official was voiced by the Hawaiian

Star, which asked in a recent editorial: "Now, would it not be quite in order for the Chinese resident in the Territory to petition the President to put Consul Yang under duress until the unfortunate victims, whom he has been the means of resigning to a dismal jail, are released. This would very thoroughly be 'sauced for the gander,' and the particular if Consul Yang, would probably not enjoy it. It is no run yanking stones out of a quarry after you have been driving around town in a buggy and have had the best of attendants to help you keep sleek and fat."

"It is about time that Chinese officials abroad should be made to understand their position. It would be quite a good thing to go from the general to the particular if Consul Yang was made to understand that his line of conduct in getting the families of the reformers resident here put into jail does not meet with the approval of the American residents of a free American territory. In point of fact, the Territory wants no snakes in the grass among its fair meadows and vales."

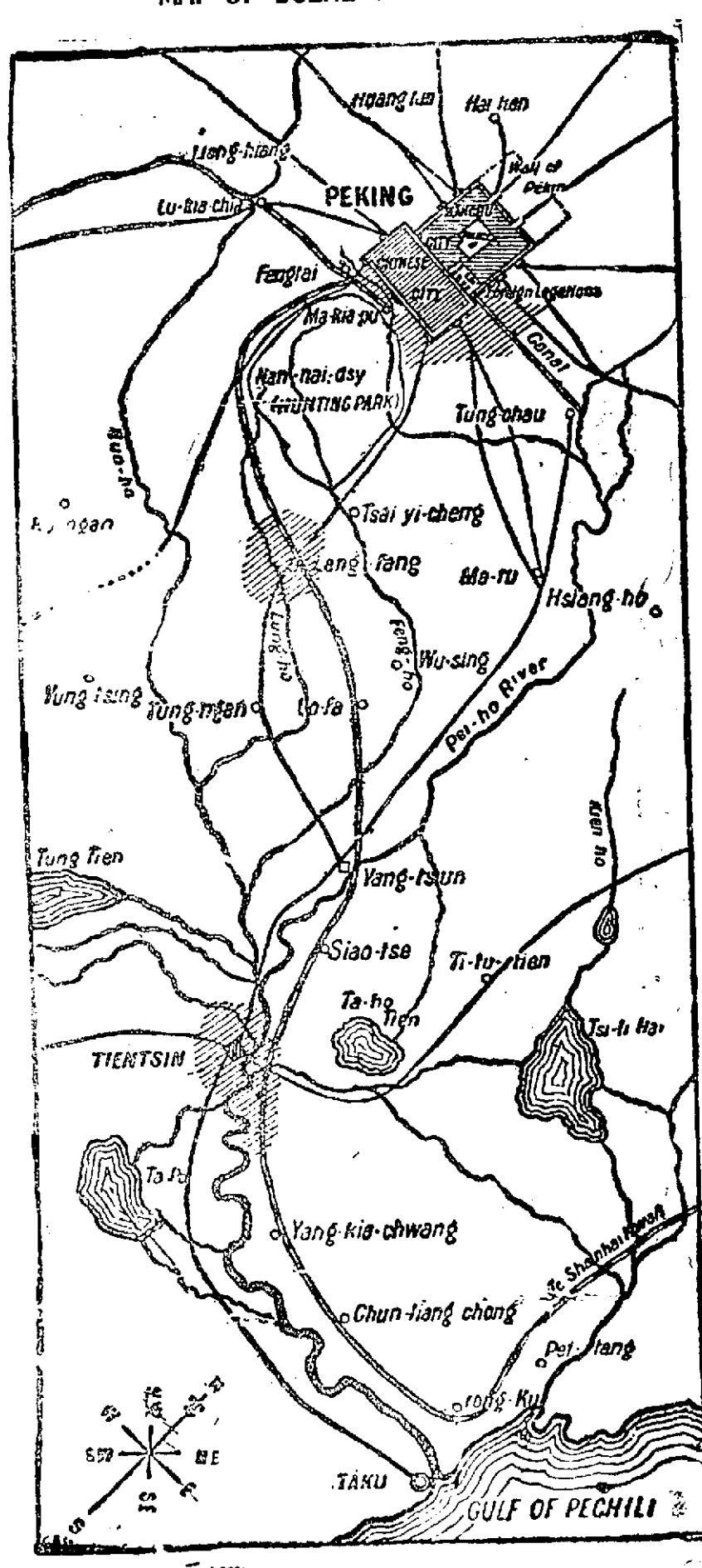
### CHINA AND JAPAN NEWS.

#### Suicide of the Wife of Missionary Westwater Who was Insane.

The following news is taken from the Japanese and Chinese newspapers which arrived by the China:

An Osaka vernacular paper reports that Mrs. Westwater, the wife of an English missionary, committed suicide at 5 a. m. on the 15th instant in the hotel owned by C. Miwa, Arima Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Westwater were engaged in mission work in Moukden up to four years ago, when they left Manchuria for home, as the lady was suffering from brain trouble. Soon after their arrival in England, Mrs. Westwater completely recovered from her illness, and with her husband and two children returned to Manchuria, where they were engaged until the end of May last. They then left owing to the unsettled state of affairs in China. The family were lodging in the above hotel when the sad affair happened. It appears that Mrs.

MAP OF SCENE OF ACTIVITY.



Westwater, taking advantage of her husband's temporary absence, shot herself with a revolver with fatal results. Hearing the report of firearms, the Rev. Mr. Westwater ran out of his room, looking for his wife, to enquire about the noise which he had heard at such an early hour, but unfortunately he found her lying on the floor dead. The body was taken to Kobe, where it was interred on the morning of the 16th inst.

### EXODUS FROM WUJU.

The Izanagi-maru, which arrived at Chemulpo July 30, brought five Japanese, seven Russian soldiers and eight foreign missionaries, who had all escaped from Wuju by way of Chinnampo. Forty-three



Russian troops and railway laborers are expected to arrive from Wuju tomorrow. The Japanese above mentioned are time-merchants in Chemulpo and they had been on a business tour up the Yalu, when they were attacked by a band of 500 Chinese insurgents who proceeded against them with trumpet sounding. The party were robbed of all their belongings that were of any value, and were in danger of being murdered. Things did not come to this worst pass, however. They after-wards came across a Chinese soldier who had been kindly treated while a prisoner at Hiroshima during the Japan-China war, and it is said to be through his assistance that they were able to escape with their lives.

### PRICES IN TOKIO.

The result of the investigations made by the Bank of Japan as to the prices of forty principal commodities in Tokyo during the last month, writes the Kobe Chronicle, shows that in 18 articles there was an advance, in 10 a decline, and in 12 no change, as compared with the preceding month. Taking 100 as the average for January, 1897, the average for last month was 178, representing an advance of 4 over the figure for June of this year, and 14 over the average for July, 1896.

### QUEER CIRCULAR.

On the evening of July 17 the following Express, in Malay, was circulated among the Straits-born Chinese in Singapore: I wish to make known to all my Straits-born Chinese friends that now these beasts and uncivilized Manchus have begun to break the laws of the world. We all are very thankful that we are under the British flag. We all must show how thankful we are to the British Government by asking leave to go and help them against the Boxers and the Manchus. Whoever wishes to join will please send their names to me. I am, etc., Wee Thiam Tew, Advocate and Solicitor, Singapore.

### PIRATES CAPTURED.

Through the "cuteness" of the master of the launch which runs between Kong Mun (on the West river) and Hongkong, the Chinese authorities made a fine haul of pirates the other day. While on his way to Hongkong the master had his suspicions aroused with regard to twenty men who had come on board as passengers, having reason to believe that they were pirates who were only waiting until the launch reached a quiet part of the river so that they might rob the other passengers. The master, accordingly, let off the steam, making believe that some accident had happened, and the launch was unable to proceed further. In a minute, however, a net was cast and twenty jumped overboard. An alarm was raised and thirteen of them were captured by the Chinese village police. By the time they have no doubt lost their heads.

### JAPANESE WARSHIPS.

The Japanese warships Kongo and Mikasa are now on a visit to the port of Melbourne, proceeding hither from Sydney, writes a correspondent of the North China Daily News. Some considerable friction occurred at the outset, through the Acting Consul for Japan wishing the local authorities to dispense with the usual examination. It was, however, pointed out to him that both these vessels had come from an infected port, and a medical examination of their crews by the own officers was most important. In fact, he was brought to see the matter in this light, and since then "tout va bien." These ships carry large numbers of cadets, who soon make themselves at

home in the city, and to judge from all appearances they seem to be granted a vast quantity of leave. Salutes were fired on anchoring and returned by the guns of H. M. S. Cerberus.

### REACTIONIST LI-PENG-HENG.

It seems that the notorious reactionist, Li Ping-heng, is not so anxious to die for the Empress Dowager after all, as it is stated from reliable sources that when his mistress received his memorial to undertake to fight foreigners in the north and at once sent for him to come up to Peking to be made Viceroy of Chihli and Imperial High Commissioner of the Peking, Li Ping-heng sent up two memorials, one after the other, giving the usual excuse of illness and asking for time to settle up his affairs at Nanking before starting for Peking. In reply to the two memorials, according to a Nanking dispatch, the Empress Dowager has telegraphed twice to Li Ping-heng commanding him to start immediately for the North in view of the urgent crisis pending in comparison with which all other matters are as nothing.

### DYSENTERY VIRULENT.

Fifty-one fresh cases of dysentery were reported, on July 30th, to the authorities from various districts in Kanagawa Prefecture, making 766 cases since the outbreak this year. The disease is especially virulent in the Upper and Lower Ashigara districts.

### SAILORS TROUBLESOME.

A frequent troubles reported with the sailors and sailors of the U. S. warship Newark at Nagasaki has occasioned the U. S. Consul at that port to apply to the Nagasaki police station for four policemen to be detailed for special service during the stay of the vessel.

### RUSSIA AND COREA.

A Tokyo dispatch to the Osaka Asahi states that on the 27th inst. Marquis Yamagata waited on the Emperor and reported on the result of the Cabinet Council recently held, which, it is stated, was convened to consider a proposal made by Russia in regard to Korea.

### SIEGE ORDNANCE.

In addition to the ordnance already ordered for the China expedition, four siege guns have been prepared for shipment at the military arsenal, Manila, and will be taken with the expedition. These guns consist of two 7-inch rifled mortars and two 6-inch howitzers and an adequate amount of ammunition.

These guns have not had any detachment assigned to them but it is thought they are being taken as a provision in case of need, as undoubtedly some siege work is expected, in which event the light artillery we are sending would hardly be of sufficient service, whereas these pieces of artillery are very efficient against fortifications, etc.—Manila Times.

### SMALL NOTES.

A thousand wagons, made to the order of the British military authorities in North China, were shipped from Kobe for Tong-ku on the 3d inst.

It is reported that about 800 ounces of gold bullion have been imported by the Kumagaya Company from Gensan, Korea, per the Yamashiro-maru.

A number of policemen and coolies, who had been searching for the bones of persons killed by the eruption of Iwozan on Mount Azuma, have been withdrawn, as the mountain shows signs of again erupting.

A mountain fly, about seven inches high and bearing 252 buds, was recently discovered on a mountain near Sendai, and is now in the possession of Kisuke Sato, a flower dealer in Omachi in that city.

The Grand Order of Merit, bestowed upon the Crown Prince of Japan by the Emperor of Corea, has been delivered to the Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo. The decoration will be presented to the Prince Imperial in the month of September when he returns from Nikko.

We in Yokohama have not been alone in our experiences of very great heat, during the past week. The thermometer is said to have registered 80 degrees at Osaka, for the first time this summer, on the 25th inst. In Kobe the thermometer reached 84.4 degrees on Thursday and 82.3 on Friday.

Formerly the price paid for rats by the Kobe City Office was at the rate of 5 sen each. The municipal finances, however, would not allow this high price (?) to be maintained, and, since the 27th ult., it has been reduced to 2 sen each. Already, it is said, there is a decrease in the number of rats taken to the police since the reduction in price.

## TO CULTIVATE SANDAL WOOD

Valuable Trees Will be Grown  
Once More in  
Hawaii.

From Hawaii Governor Dole brought a quantity of forest tree seeds which are to be given by Commissioner of Agriculture Taylor into the care of Forester Haughts to be planted on the wooded slopes of Mount Tantalus. Among the seeds are those of the sandalwood and koa trees. Despite the current opinion that there are no more sandalwood trees on the Islands as a result of the wholesale destruction of the forests that occurred during the days of Kamohame I, it is stated by those who know, that there are many of the trees on the peaks of the Island of Molokai, and an effort is to be made to revive the growth of this valuable tree on the Islands.

Prof. Koebke will leave the last of the week to pay a visit to the forests of Hawaii to investigate certain matters in connection with forestry. It has been reported from Kohala that a caterpillar has appeared there which is playing havoc with the leaves and trunks of koa trees and Prof. Koebke's visit is for the purpose of ascertaining what can be done towards eradicating the pest.

Commissioner Taylor is planning to have an agricultural and forestry exhibit in connection with the Department of Agriculture, and a room in the basement is to be devoted to this purpose. Fruits will be displayed and seeds and cereals, as well as many photographs of rural scenes and views in the forests of the Islands.

### TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the Civil War, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.



## SPECIALS

FOR  
THIS WEEK

THE PERFECTION  
LUNCH BOX  
25 cents each

Black Cloth Covering,  
Flat Folding.

When in use resembles a  
Camera. When not in use  
can be folded and carried  
in the pocket.

See Our Window Display

JUST  
RECEIVED

A fine line of Crystal Etched  
and Crystal Etched with Gilt

French  
Glassware

W.W. Dimond & Co.  
LIMITED,  
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,  
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

King Street, Honolulu.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scurvy.  
Cures Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.  
It removes the cause from the Blood and bones.  
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture.

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SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waiaina Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.







WHITE LABOR IN HAWAII.

The Governor has done the right thing in designating the first Monday in September as Labor Day. We are gradually getting a fine class of white workmen and it deserves the official recognition it is about to receive. Such men are going to be the bone and sinew of the new Hawaii which, it is hoped, may be built up in the near future by the operation of American laws. There has been great danger that all the trades would pass into Asiatic hands and there is some danger now which can only be averted by giving white mechanics and artisans every chance to get control of the labor market. It is useless to think of the progress here without such a bestowal. The old Hawaii, with its wealthy planters on vast estates tilled by coolie labor and served in respect to the trades by the same class, was the means of making our white population smaller than any other in the body politic. We were like the South before the war in our gradations of planters, serfs and subsidiary whites. In the course of twenty years thousands of white people came here but had to leave because there was no chance for them. Annexation has begun to change these conditions and if the Government does its best to aid white labor we see no reason why they should not be completely altered. It is fortunate that Honolulu has enough white mechanics and artisans to make a labor day parade, it will be more so when there are not enough of their coolie rivals left to fill a cart. The day that Hawaii's trades are in American hands and when, by a system of profit-sharing, its great plantations are tilled by white farmers, will see this Territory ready for the Statehood that must then be at its disposal, and what is more will see it vastly more prosperous even than now.

THE FUTURE OF CANE SUGAR.

The Louisiana Planter is pessimistic as to the future of the cane-growing industry owing to the way in which the sugar beet is coming into favor with American farmers. It prints a summary of crop prospects which reads as if written by agents of the sugar trust—as was doubtless the case—and boasts a number of new sugar refineries, the stock of which is already on the market or probably will be soon. One of these factories is at Binghamton, New York, and the Planter lets its readers infer that the presence of this concern is helping to stimulate that activity of beet-growing which is so full of portent to cane-producers.

We have some personal knowledge of the Binghamton experiment. One of the tributary valleys of that center of trade in southern New York is the Chenango and it contains some of the richest farming land in the world. When the Binghamton Sugar Works were started the farmers generally went to raising beets, but we are informed that the production has greatly fallen off. Two years ago one of the observant weekly papers printed in the valley, the Sherburne News, stated that the farmers in its vicinity were disappointed at their returns from sugar beets and would not raise further crops. We cannot say what has been done since, but the absence of sugar crop reports in the News and such of its contemporaries as come under our eye, convince us that the Southern tier of New York is not doing much to lower the prestige of the cane industry. How many other places cited by the Louisiana Planter are in the same condition is an interesting query.

However, it must be conceded that the manufacture of beet sugar is growing. But so is the ratio of consumption. The American consumer is adding a little all the time to the amount he is using per capita but is still a good ways behind the English consumer. Besides, new markets are opening up. The time will come when Japan will want sugar for its tea. Another circumstance which helps cane sugar prospects exclusively is that the product is the only one that confectioners will consent to use, and as the call for candy is increasing a special and growing market for cane sugar seems assured. And who knows when the sugar beet will have to meet the inevitable bug pest?

On the whole, therefore, Hawaii, as one of the few cane-growing districts, need not feel alarmed at the outlook. For many years to come there will be no sensible diminution in the call for our sugar, and quite likely there never will be any. The American market is ours as much as it is that of the beet men, and the time may come when we shall get the benefit of a vast Oriental demand.

HILO'S ASPIRATIONS.

According to the Herald Hilo is strongly in favor of city and county government so that it may have the benefits, in the form of money for public works of the larger part of the taxes which are raised within its limits. The sum for which North and South Hilo were taxed last year aggregates \$121,980.53 or about what would be needed to give the Rainy City a good sewer system. Perhaps the Legislature, when it meets, will consent to appropriate a sum as large as that for this specific purpose or for any other that Hilo may prefer. If so the result will be better for the city than municipal appropriation because of the extra cost to the taxpayer of the municipal status. To make the point clear let any Hiloite figure up what municipal and county government would cost and deduct it along with the sum that must go to the support of the Territory, from the aggregate of taxes. The county officials—Superior, Sheriff, Treasurer, Surveyor, District Attorney, Tax Collector and all their clerks and deputies must be paid; also the Mayor, Councilman,

Street Superintendent, Health Board, Police, City Attorney and so on down the list of municipal officers. There will be large printing bills and if county and city public buildings have to be constructed, and a farm for indigents maintained, the fixed expenses will become so great that Hilo will find itself possessed of a very small surplus for the improvements and utilities it now demands.

As things are, or as they will be when the Legislature meets, Hilo may capture reasonable appropriations without a greater increase of taxes than additional values warrant. Before the Legislature she can have a fair show against all comers. Burdened with the support of the machinery and personnel of city and county governments however, Hilo could not hope to have much spending money unless the city added to the volume of taxation.

The practical truth is that since Hawaii's customs and post office revenues were cut off, the sums at the disposal of the taxpayers have been so small that nothing can be spared to superfluous office-holders. We are in shape to support one set of officials, not three sets. If we take on the additional force then taxes must expand, and the higher taxes go in any country the fewer new people will come in to help pay them. It is better for Hilo, better for Honolulu and better for all concerned to be content with the simple and economical administration we now have. Some day the country will enjoy, perhaps, a large taxpaying population, a white electorate and enough new values to warrant and even require the complex administrative system of an American commonwealth. But at present the taxpayers are few and the need of home-seekers plain. Why overload the one class and frighten away the other?

THE GRAND JURY REPORT.

Yellow journalism as it is practiced in this city was severely and properly scored by the Grand Jury in its final report. Charges recklessly made were sifted, and the result was like the finding of three grains of wheat in Gratiano's bushel of chaff—you searched all day ere you found them and when you found them they were not worth the search.

The exposure of yellow methods is the more vivid in that it is made without the appearance of heat or anger. The report contains no trace of partisanship or vindictiveness. It simply holds up the voluble accusations of a public scold, comments upon them with calm scorn and dismisses them as so many impertinences ought to be dismissed. Nothing could be more admirable than the tone of the Grand Jury, nothing could be more scathing than its conclusions.

Take some examples. The pioneer of yellow journalism, in an effort to get the notice of a disdainful public and to make trouble for appointees of Mr. Dole, charged that the liquor-selling resorts at Waikiki were under the protection of the police, doubtless for a consideration. Having examined this sensational canard the Grand Jury says: "We failed to find that police protection had been promised or guaranteed to these resorts although we made careful inquiry."

Again the yellow journal had broadly hinted that the police were getting illicit revenues from Iwilei. Says the Grand Jury: "No evidence whatsoever was obtained tending to accuse the Police Department of extorting or receiving bribes or of abuse of their authority." The yellow journal had made its charge but it could not produce one fact in substantiation of it.

The police were accused of profiting by seizures made in raids. The Grand Jury took the matter up and it says: "No reliable evidence was presented to us to show that illegal acts of this nature were committed by the police."

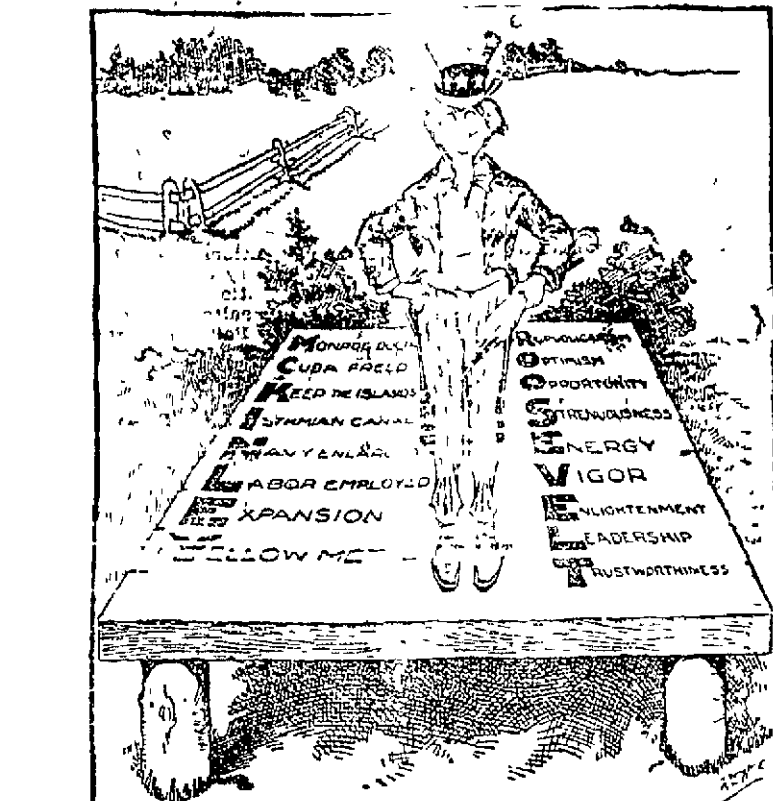
Finally the Grand Jury lifted this saffron paragraph from the libellous publication:

Every man who knows anything about the Courts of Honolulu in the past knows that favoritism has been open and notorious. A favored few could have cases they were interested in tried immediately or postponed at their pleasure as they would demand. They cannot do this now and therefore the same cordial relations do not exist between the Bar and the Court as heretofore.

Every man who knows anything about the courts of Honolulu—and the writer of that paragraph has had a most limited acquaintance with them as with everything else Hawaiian—was aware when he read the accusation that it was false. The Grand Jury shows that the editor of the yellow journal could not substantiate his charges and that the witnesses he summoned testified against him. "The article in question," says the Jury, "was evidently written without mature consideration or essential knowledge. We condemn such serious charges without evidence to support them." In this condemnation the Jury was anticipated by the public which long ago placed the yellow morning journal in the same category as its extinct predecessor and prototype, the Volcano.

But enough of the newspaper castigation. We now turn to the significant fact that the Grand Jury found the administrative powers and methods of Hawaii to be clean, straightforward and efficient, sometimes a bit antiquated or subject to minor and immaterial defects, but on the whole, so far as the Jury could discover while following up charges of wrong-doing, an admirable system. Is it not wise, therefore, for the taxpaying public to resolve to maintain this Government with all its powers, voting down every attempt to divide its responsibilities with systems as yet untried in Hawaii and preserving intact a Government, the fruits of which are economy, integrity and efficiency in public office.

It is an interesting point why a lawyer Poepeo takes as to the legality of an election before the Legislature meets of a Delegate in Congress. Chapter V, Sec. 85 of the Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii says that the times, places and manner of holding the elections (for Congressional Delegate) shall be fixed by law. No Legislature has met here as yet and until one does so Lawyer Poepeo cannot see how a lawful election may be held.



UNCLE SAM: "The Candidates are my Platform."

GOVERNMENT AND UTILITIES.

The objects which our valued contributor, Mrs. Eames, seeks in city government are for the advantage of Honolulu but they may be had as easily and without the expense of municipal officers from the Territorial government. This government as it stands is a municipal system with enlarged powers. It looks after streets, bridges, sewers, police, health, fires, sanitation and the like and does it efficiently and honestly; and amenable as it is to the terms of Legislative appropriation, it becomes the attentive servant of every town and district in the Hawaiian group. Unless taxes are to be raised to a dangerous height it can, in its broadly paternal way, provide more public utilities for the islands than could be had from local taxation under city and county systems, the reason being that it has to deduct from the aggregate revenue only enough to support one set of officials while under the more complex government enough money would have to be taken out to support three sets. The job-chasers who have the municipal movement in hand would not consent to take less. Naturally the more officials paid for out of the Treasury the less money will remain for improvements, on the other hand the more limited the personnel and the simpler the methods of the Territorial government the larger the sums available for public works.

Mrs. Eames writes: "The first great crying need of this iridescent dream is a clean city, and with this is inextricably involved the question of street and building improvement, because the population is congested, and there can be no intelligent move toward better sanitary conditions until the people are constrained by building and health regulations to proper houses, on proper sized lots, in proper streets."

The Territorial Government keeps Honolulu cleaner than is any other large city in the tropics except possibly Singapore and not excepting the military ballistics of Havana and Santiago. Street improvements are all the time being made, though the public has not asked to have the picturesqueness of our thoroughfares destroyed for the purpose of making Parisian boulevards. Building laws, and quite as suitable ones as the Hawaiian climate requires, are enforced by the Board of Health. As a rule we have "proper houses on proper sized streets," at any rate we should not be likely to do better in those respects if Honolulu had an administrative system of its own.

The statement that the health of Paris improved when the city was given the most advanced utilities may be accepted without forcing the conclusion, which an amusing contemporary reaches, that such utilities must come from the hand of a municipality or lose their sanitary worth. Streets may be kept as clean by the Territorial government as by a city government and health regulations enforced to as good advantage. The auspices do not matter hygienically so long as the work is done, but they matter very much economically. The Territorial government as it stands gives much for little; but the average American municipality which soon develops a boss and a ring of favored contractors, gives little for much. We venture the opinion that Hawaii, if it keeps its present system of Government for ten years to come, will have better and more public improvements and will get them at less cost, than would be possible under county and city administrations. We think Mrs. Eames would agree with the Advertiser on that point if she were to analyze the present electorate.

RUBBER TREES FOR PROFIT.

It is true, as a contemporary says, that coffee culture has not been a money-making venture of late in these islands, but happily another use may be found for the uplands where the coffee experiments are tried. In common with Allan Herbert, one of our most painstaking students of forestry, the Advertiser believes that the mountains and foothills of Hawaii may be made to grow rubber trees which, in a few years, would yield big revenues. Rubber, owing in part to the wasteful methods of gathering the sap in South American forests—methods which destroy the trees—and partly to the new and varied uses to which the product is put has advanced in price and now sells for double what it did a few years ago. This accounts for the present inferiority of rubber goods, manufactured using old and half-decayed material to adulterate their fresh stock. As the years go on rubber forests will become more valuable than orange groves were a decade or so ago and Hawaii, if it is wise, will be raising the trees in the mountains. There is plenty of room on the mountain sides and as the forests would beautify the landscape and conserve the water supply anything the Government can do to stimulate plant-

ing ought not to be withheld. That the rubber tree flourishes in this climate has already been shown.

Nobody grudges Bryan the votes of people who think they have too much prosperity and too much sound money.

In Kentucky the Democrats will probably arrest enough Republicans for killing Wm. Goebel to enable them to carry the State by a fine plurality.

A triangular fight for Congress between Sam Parker, Bob Wilcox and J. O. Carter would make it unnecessary for other amendments to remain open.

As he reads of the press despatches from his party Mr. Bryan's ideas of the enemy's country are expanding. No wonder that he hates to see such a country grow.

Honolulu now has a chance to attach its name to an American gunboat. One of the incidental duties of our Delegate in Congress will be to remind the Secretary of the Navy of our claim.

The Hawaii Herald thinks the opponents of the municipal idea will win out. We cannot say as to that, but of one thing the Herald may be sure: Every man who doesn't want his taxes raised to pay for something that isn't needed, will vote to keep things as they are.

No one will object to the Chief of the German General Staff, Count von Waldersee, as commander of the allied forces in China. General von Waldersee is one of the two or three foremost soldiers in the world and his rank exceeds that of any General officer now on Chinese soil.

The man for Delegate in Congress is one who can induce the Appropriation Committee to insert items in its bill for Federal public works in these islands and who, when our affairs are under discussion in the House can get a chance to be heard and use the chance intelligently. Any other kind of a Delegate would probably be a lay figure.

The expose of Sewall's plan to boom himself at the expense of Hawaiian Republicans and then desert them as he has deserted other causes and friends, draws a feeble volley of expletives from the Bulletin. At the same time the expose holds good. Of all the political bunco, gold-brick, panel, three-card monte and green goods games, that being played by the ex-Democrat from Samoa is the worst.

The fact that some municipalities are served for nothing by the official class counts for little in a scheme of good government. Such municipalities are always badly served, the officials, if of the job-chasing variety, making up in contract "divvys" what they lack in pay, or if not of that variety, they neglect their duties, after the fashion of unpaid men generally. So far as Hilo and Honolulu are concerned the city and county movement is in the hands of men who want places on the payroll. They are not doing business pro bono publico in a way that is visible to the naked eye.

It is pleasant for the Republicans of Hawaii to be told that their choice for Congress has been made for them and that all they will have to do is to ratify it. They had feared that so important a matter might be left for them to worry over in the nominating convention, but the reassuring word is given out that they will be put to no trouble whatever. Says the Evening Bulletin in a conspicuous headline: "Sewall Comes Out for Hon. Samuel Parker-Parker Will Get Republican Nomination." The party should be grateful to Mr. Sewall for coming so far to relieve it of all concern about its most important move in politics and it really ought to give him a testimonial of its gratitude—say a return ticket to his home, wherever that may be.

The statement of J. P. McCoy in an interview given elsewhere that the foreign Admirals alienated the Chinese Government and imperiled the envoys by firing on the Taku forts is a strong presentation of fact. Assuming that the Government was overridden by a mob and unable to help the envoys, that was no reason for the foreign powers to shell the Imperial defences. As well might a group of allies have bombarded Tientsin in 1871 because of the perfidiousness of the Chinese under the Commune. By the act of war at Taku the Chinese gave China an excuse to fight and not only an excuse but an incentive. There was need of diplomacy, not guns at Taku and Tien-tsin, but when international settlements are left to Admirals the guns always boom.

"Strike For Your Altars and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

September 3 is declared a public holiday, and all public offices will be closed on that day.

The Yokohama papers report that Hugh Gunn left there on the City of Rio de Janeiro for Hongkong.

The Gaelic will be the next steamer to arrive from San Francisco. She is due on August 28, and will probably arrive a day earlier.

"Rex" Hitchcock was yesterday awarded the contract for excavating and carting away the soil on the site of the new McIntyre block, which is to be erected this fall at the corner of Fort and King streets.

It is possible that the system of rural free mail delivery will be instituted on Maui. C. H. Dickey of that island, has been in conference with Postoffice Inspector Flint on the subject, and the matter will be given attention.

H. H. Hualalai, of Ewa, died on Wednesday morning at his Honolulu residence in the rear of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association. The body was taken to Ewa yesterday. Mr. Hualalai was a member of the Legislature of 1895.

The stockholders of the Olua Sugar Company are notified that the thirtieth assessment of 2 1/2 per cent, or 50 cents per share, has been levied and becomes due on September 1. Payments can be made to the agents, Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., in Judd building.

The seismograph which was sent to the Islands a year ago, will be placed in position at Oahu College, and will be under the care of Professor Miller. The instrument was sent to the college by Professor Milne of the Isle of Wight, the most eminent student and authority on seismography in the world.

Nearly all the fixtures, refrigerators, wagons, etc., for the Honolulu Market Company, left San Francisco on the 10th of this month on the ship C. D. Bryant. Everything will be here ready to place in the building as soon as Messrs. H. May & Co. move to the "Boston" block, which will probably be the latter part of September.

On the site of the old Board of Health building on the west corner of the Judiciary building grounds, will be erected the Government dispensary which is to be conducted by the board. The matter of a site for the dispensary came up in the meeting of the Governor's Council yesterday morning, and Superintendent of Public Works McCandless recommended the above location.

C. Vestal wants to cut a tunnel from the top of Mount Kaala in the Waianae range to divert water into channels favorable to an enterprise he has in hand. Mr. Vestal made application to the Government for permission to do the work, and the matter was discussed before the Governor's Council yesterday. No details of the proposed scheme were given, and the council took no action.

Pueo, the native who killed his wife and cut a ghastly gash in his throat in a vain attempt to commit suicide, is improving so rapidly at the Queen's Hospital that he is already able to get up and play checkers with other patients in the hospital. The cut in his throat is healing fast and will soon be in such shape that the doctors will be able to sew up the gap in the trachea and desophaagus.

Albert McGurn, late bailiff of the Circuit Court, was yesterday given his commission as Deputy Sheriff under High Sheriff Brown. The commission was signed on Monday, but not turned over to the High Sheriff until yesterday, when it was at once presented to the popular officer. Deputy Sheriff McGurn will be employed mostly in serving Circuit Court summons and other papers which it is now necessary for the High Sheriff or his deputies to handle, instead of delegating that duty to police officers.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING. Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch. Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in... NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU, Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihali, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Lanipohoe and Hilo. Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE, McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Niihau, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA, Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamao, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed. Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers. Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper. C. L. WIGHT, President. CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

During

The year 1899, 37,596 merchants, many of whom are in the same business as yourself, purchased

National Cash Registers.

Isn't this a significant fact? These merchants bought our registers only after careful investigation, and being convinced that their investment would be a profitable one. Now what our registers are doing for others they will do for you. THEN WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE, Sales Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.			For San Francisco.		
PEKING	.....	AUG. 18	DORIC	.....	AUG. 29
GALIC	.....	AUG. 28	NIPPON MARU	.....	SEPT. 17
HONGKONG MARU	.....	SEPT. 5	RIO DE JANEIRO	.....	SEPT. 18
CHINA	.....	SEPT. 15	COPTIC	.....	SEPT. 23
DORIC	.....	SEPT. 23	AMERICA MARU	.....	OCT. 3
NIPPON MARU	.....	SEPT. 29	PEKING	.....	OCT. 13
RIO DE JANEIRO	.....	OCT. 9	GALIC	.....	OCT. 13
COPTIC	.....	OCT. 17	HONGKONG MARU	.....	OCT. 27
AMERICA MARU	.....	OCT. 24	CHINA	.....	NOV. 7
PEKING	.....	NOV. 7	DORIC	.....	NOV. 12
GALIC	.....	NOV. 10			

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H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.



# LABORS OF GRAND JURY NOW ENDED

## Inquisitorial Body Makes Report Yesterday.

### INDICTMENTS OF WAIKIKI HOTELS

#### Judge Humphreys Praises Members and Discharges Them.

\*\*\*\*\*

CASES PRESENTED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY AND ACTION TAKEN.	For Vs. BILL.	Ys. BILL.
Charles Downing, murder, second degree	16	2
Charles Downing, assault dangerous weapon	18	0
Charles Downing, assault dangerous weapon	18	0
Amimoto, murder first degree	18	0
Kil, malicious burning	19	0
Kane, robbery	19	0
John Antonio, forgery	19	1
Kampana, mayhem	17	1
P. G. Parker, gross cheat	7	11
Ah Chong, selling opium	13	2
Wong Man, larceny second degree	16	2
Ichi Kugihli, assault dangerous weapon	18	0
Ichi Hazaburo, assault dangerous weapon	18	0
Samuel Barney, murder first degree	19	0
Eugene Avery, embezzlement	19	0
John Riley, carnal intercourse girl under 14	17	0
J. P. Hayward, illegal selling liquor on Sunday	17	0
Edward C. Macfarlane, illegal selling liquor on Sunday	16	1
Kamabau, malicious burning of cane	4	13
Mihua, malicious burning of cane	6	11

\*\*\*\*\*

After a session of sixteen days the Grand Jury completed its work yesterday by bringing indictments against the proprietors of the Waikiki Inn and the Hawaiian Hotel Annex for selling liquor on Sundays. These were the only new indictments brought and in its report, reciting the reasons for bringing the indictments the jury completely exonerates the Police Department from any connivance in the illegal traffic.

Concerning these indictments also the Grand Jury says that as liberal treatment as possible should be extended to the proprietors of respectable hotels and resorts. Finding however that under a strict interpretation of the law the proprietors of the hotels have been guilty of illegal acts the Grand Jury finds it necessary to bring indictments. To the conditions at Iwilei the report devotes considerable space, saying that while it is deplorable that such places should exist, as society is constituted at present they seem to be necessary evils and are under better control there than if allowed to scatter promiscuously over the city.

The condition of the Insane Asylum, the employment of minors in saloons, water front abuses, licenses of hack drivers and the sale of alcohol by druggists are among the other matters considered by the report.

It was shortly before noon yesterday that the Grand Jury finished its labors and came into court to present its report. The trial of the native Kane was going on and Judge Silliman was upon the bench, but he gave way to Judge Humphreys for a few moments to enable him to receive the report and discharge the jurymen.

The report was read by Foreman Spaulding and with it were presented the two indictments against the Waikiki liquor sellers, the last to be found by the jury.

The report in full is as follows: Hon. A. S. Humphreys, First Judge Circuit Court, First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: The Grand Jury empaneled and sworn before you on the sixth day of the current month, having concluded their duties, beg to render their final report as follows:

Seventeen cases have been brought before this jury by the Attorney General's Department, and examined by us, with the result of finding for a true bill in fourteen cases and no bill in three cases. This jury has also found two true bills in cases brought to the attention of the jury in your charge of August 6, 1900.

We have investigated, so far as possible, into the subjects referred to in your charge to this jury, and also into various other matters to which our attention has been called, and we have examined numerous witnesses.

**SALE OF LIQUORS ON SUNDAYS AT THE HOTELS AND RESORTS AT WAIKIKI.**

We find that two resorts at Waikiki are operating under special licenses from the Interior Department, a copy of which has been furnished to the Attorney General. These licenses were issued by the Minister of the Interior with the concurrence of the Executive Council of the Republic of Hawaii, under the authority conferred upon him by the Act to Regulate the Sale of Spirituous Liquors. It will be noticed that the privilege is given licensees of selling liquors to guests and their friends, which certainly permits of a liberal interpretation.

The subject of sales on Sundays under these licenses was not considered by the Executive Council, such sale being subject to the provisions of section 25 of the Act to Regulate the Sale of Spirituous Liquors, etc., viz.: "Any holder of a license who shall sell or retail any spirituous liquor or permit or suffer the same to be drunk in his house or premises on Sunday, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200, but this section shall not apply to the ordi-

nary supplies furnished to bona fide boarders, and lodgers in the house or premises."

The fact that liquor has been sold at these resorts at Waikiki on Sundays, to persons who can in no way be considered bona fide boarders or lodgers, although probably guests or their friends, was voluntarily admitted by the proprietors, their statements coinciding to the effect that they were not aware of any illegal act and thought that they were within the privileges conferred by their licenses. This jury believes that these places have incurred large expenditures and have acted openly with the full knowledge of the authorities, that they did not intentionally violate the law as to sale of liquor on Sundays, and the evidence before us tends to show that the legalizing such sale by respectable hotels and resorts at Waikiki, to guests and their friends, would result in lessening illicit trade and drunkenness. The jury also believes that as liberal treatment as is consistent with the public welfare, should be extended by the Government to respectable hotels and resorts.

It is not in our province, however, to ignore existing laws, through any question as to their propriety. We found that under a strict interpretation of the law, liquor was being illegally sold on Sundays at the Hawaiian Hotel Annex and Waikiki Inn, and we have brought indictments against these places accordingly. We failed to find that police protection had been promised or guaranteed to these resorts although we made careful inquiry.

The statement of Mr. H. N. Almy, with reference to the police, referred to in your Honor's charge of August 8, 1900, to this jury, was investigated, the witness claiming a misunderstanding of his remarks, and testimony was to the effect that he used the word "authorities" and not "police."

**HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION AT IWILEI.**

There is a colony of five buildings enclosed by a high board fence, located at the Ewa side of Iwilei, owned by a local company. These buildings contain 225 rooms and are at the present time occupied by 147 females, of which 135 are Japanese. These inmates are all registered under the Act to Mitigate, etc. The condition of the premises and general management, which is conducted under the supervision of the Police Department and the Board of Health, is as satisfactory as could be expected, provided this shameful vocation must be tolerated as a necessary evil.

The location of the place could not be improved upon, and the evils of prostitution are now probably largely confined to this locality instead of being distributed about the city.

No evidence whatsoever was obtained tending to accuse the Police Department of extorting or receiving bribes or of abuse of their authority.

Two other collections of buildings intended for prostitution purposes are in course of erection at Iwilei containing about 100 rooms each. We recommend that the number of these institutions be strictly limited.

An arrangement has been made by which the salary of a police officer at \$75 per month is to be paid by the management of the above first named company. This is of very questionable propriety, although the practice prevails in Honolulu of allowing certain places of public resort requiring special police protection, to bear the expense themselves. We learn upon investigation that the full control, dismissal and actual payment of salary of such special officers is in the hands of the Police Department.

We further recommend that the medical examination required by the Act to Mitigate be made at Iwilei.

**EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS IN SALOONS.**

We find that minors are so employed in Honolulu, and we direct the attention of the Legislature to the subject.

We do not find that liquor is being sold to minors in violation of the law.

**ILLEGAL APPROPRIATION OF MONIES AND VALUABLES SEIZED IN POLICE RAIDS.**

No reliable evidence was presented to us to show that illegal acts of this nature were committed by the police.

The officer in charge of the squad making a raid personally takes charge of all moneys and turns them in to the clerk at the police station, by whom they are held as evidence, and in case of a conviction and forfeiture, such moneys are turned into a fund to be used for detective purposes under the control of the Sheriff.

This custom seems to be of some antiquity and although the amounts stored on raids were proven to be comparatively insignificant, we recommend a more strict and businesslike accountability.

**INSANE ASYLUM, TERRITORIAL PRISON AND REFORM SCHOOL.**

The jury in a committee of the whole visited the above mentioned institutions. The Insane Asylum contains some 130 inmates, Hawaiian, Chinese and Portuguese predominating, in the order named, with some twenty Americans and Europeans.

The institution seems to be conducted under an efficient and economical management, and the food and general treatment of patients appears to be satisfactory.

We learn that an appropriation for new buildings was made by the last Legislature, none of which has been expended.

The number of inmates is increasing, and we urgently recommend in behalf of these unfortunate wards of the community that such amount as is necessary be made available and expended as soon as possible.

1st. In the renovation of Ward No. 2, which is in the last stages of decay; and 2d. In the enlargement of the Women's Ward, so that the inmates can be better accommodated and separated into classes.

It was evident to this jury that the separation of the partially insane patients, some of whom gave every evidence of intelligence and recognition of visitors and of their own surroundings, from the more hopeless and deplorable cases, was necessary in order to effect a cure.

We condemn the regulation providing for the commitment of insane persons on the certificate of one physician only, as in our opinion a board consisting of at least three reputable physicians should concur before the magistrate signs the order to commit.

In our opinion also no visiting physician, however capable and conscientious, can satisfactorily attend to the requirements of this asylum, and we recommend that a resident physician be appointed, who can devote his entire time to the inmates.

Although the attention of the jury had not been especially called to the Territorial prison and reformatory school, we paid them a passing visit and were pleased with the good order, cleanliness and capable management which was evident.

### SALE OF ALCOHOL BY DRUGGISTS.

The attention of the jury was called to the fact that alcohol was being sold by druggists in Honolulu, in violation of the laws of the Territory.

The managers of two prominent and respectable firms stated to the jury that alcohol was being sold by them in good faith under the Federal laws, which they claimed had superseded our local legislation on the subject. The High Sheriff brought the matter before our courts for determination.

### WATERFRONT ABUSES.

This subject which has received so much public attention of late was brought before us. A mass of testimony was presented, but of no general character that no specific charge was established upon which this jury could act.

The Federal shipping laws now extend their protection to seamen in this port, and the Police Department appear to be exerting themselves to prevent violence or illegal treatment of sailors by shipping masters. There is unquestionably a strong protest against the methods of so-called shipping masters which demand consideration.

We consider this a most important subject affecting the rights and liberties of seamen, and the commercial interests of this port, to which we call the attention of the Legislature.

### GRANTING OF LICENSES TO HACK-DRIVERS.

We find a loose system existing which is no doubt indirectly responsible for many accidents. Upon investigation we are convinced that before granting a license a suitable examination of applicants is not made as to their proficiency in driving, or even knowledge of the ordinary rules of the road.

### FAVORITISM SHOWN BY THE COURTS OF HONOLULU.

We were formally requested to investigate the following statement made in the Honolulu Republican of August 12, 1900: "Every man who knows anything about the courts of Honolulu in the past knows that favoritism has been open and notorious. A favored few could have cases postponed at their pleasure, as they would demand. They cannot do this now and therefore the same cordial relations do not exist between the bar and the court as heretofore."

We were asked to investigate this matter from the standpoint of grave public concern and not of private grievance. Considering that this came within our duties under the portion of your Honor's charge which instructed us to investigate any condition which we may deem detrimental to the public good, we have proceeded, with the following result:

The editor of the Honolulu Republican stated that this article was written by himself, on his own responsibility, and was not dictated or inspired by any other person, and that he is not restricted or controlled in any way in his editorial duties. This jury invited testimony in proof of the charges under consideration, but the evidence of the editor of the Honolulu Republican, to whom he referred the jury, did not substantiate the charge, and in fact the testimony of the latter was an endorsement and not a condemnation of the integrity of the Honolulu Judiciary.

The article in question was evidently written without mature consideration or essential knowledge.

We did not deem it necessary to summon any other witnesses.

While this jury fully recognizes the freedom of the press, we condemn such serious charges without evidence to substantiate them.

**UNSUBSTANTIATED CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.**

A person appeared before this jury and handed in \$5.10, which he claimed was received by him under circumstances which, if established, would have incriminated members of the police force. His testimony was not clear and convincing, and he could not produce any evidence in corroboration. We consequently took no action and turned the above amount of \$5.10 in, together with our report.

In conclusion, this body recognizes that it is the pioneer Grand Jury of this Judicial Circuit and will be followed at short intervals by many other juries. It is impracticable, and, in fact, impossible, for any one Grand Jury to investigate thoroughly all the different departments of the Government and the matters of public interest which come within its province. We have confined ourselves to the consideration of such subjects as have been brought to our attention and have been actuated by a desire to faithfully and impartially discharge our duties.

Honolulu, August 23, 1900. (Signed: E. I. Spaulding, foreman; W. G. Ashley, S. Lowden, J. S. Walker, Jas. L. McLean, Wm. O. Atwater, John Effinger, L. C. Abies, Chas. H. Atherton, F. M. Lewis, Edwin Benner, T. W. Hobron, M. P. Robinson, C. Hueston, Jr., E. A. McInerney, A. F. Cooke, W. H. Hoogs.

**THE JUDGE'S REMARKS.**

After receiving the report of the Grand Jury, Judge Humphreys said: Mr. Foreman and gentlemen of the Grand Jury: The Court has listened with rapid attention and profound interest to the reading of the excellent report now rendered by your body. As you are the pioneer Grand Jury of the Island of Oahu, your report will become historical.

Not only that, but it will be valuable from a social as well as political point of view. I use the word "political" not in its narrow and restricted sense, but in its larger and broader sense, political in that it affects the entire community.

The Court was particularly impressed with what the Grand Jury had to observe with reference to the enforcement of law. Our Government is divided into three co-ordinate departments; the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial. It is not for one branch or any part of one branch of the Government to usurp or trespass on the powers of the other branches. The Legislative Department makes the laws.

It becomes the sworn duty of the courts of the land, assisted by the jury, to enforce those laws, even though, the propriety, the fairness or the justice of the laws may be open to question.

"Stranger, tell the Lacedaemonians that we died here in defense of our country." This was the simple inscription to commemorate the heroic and conscious devotion of the faithful band of Leonidas at Thermopylae; and in which a nation of peculiar sagacity and promptitude of mind as well as of courage and far liberal tendency to express the highest acknowledgment of a deed which every Greek remembers with national pride. Of all that was noble and great in this patriotic act the noblest and greatest seemed to them that the gallant citizens had been obedient to the laws even unto death. It affords an example well worthy of imitation.

**IWILEI EVIL.**

Prostitution—As to the matter of prostitution commented upon by you in your report, I, at this time, call your attention to the fact that we have in this Territory a law forbidding fornication. Fornication is sexual intercourse between an unmarried man and an unmarried woman, and is an offense punishable by both fine and imprisonment. It is, indeed, an anomalous state of affairs that we should

have houses of prostitution in this community, under the control of the Board of Health, and, to a certain extent, the Police Department, and yet have a provision in our penal code for the punishment of fornication. There is not a woman at Iwilei who is not liable to a criminal prosecution for fornication. Indeed, the very fact that she is a registered prostitute might make a clear case against her if the so-called "Act to Mitigate" is constitutional, which I very much doubt. It may be desirable to have houses of prostitution under the control of the Board of Health, and, to a certain extent, under the Police Department, yet it should hardly be done in the face of a statute prohibiting fornication, without exception.

### INSANE PERSONS.

Insane Asylum—The Court concurs heartily in what you have said as to the commitment of an insane person to the Asylum on the certificate of one physician. A similar law does not exist in any State in the Union. I think it may be said that in some States in the Union the law provides for a careful examination by two or more experts and a trial by jury. You are easily so that if at any time and place there should come to such a pass that the power to certify to the insanity of a person should be vested in the hands of one individual, and he be a doctor, not a member of society, it would be a bad state of affairs, but it is a condition for which the physician may in a large measure be responsible.

### ALCOHOL AND HACKS.

Sale of Alcohol—Taking into consideration the various elements going to make up the aggregate of this community, it requires no argument to convince one that the unrestricted sale of alcohol would be a menace to the peace, safety and good order of the community, and I know of no law that permits its sale in such manner.

Hack-drivers—What you have said on this subject is true. It is a matter of notorious comment and criticism and one worthy of more serious consideration at the hands of the authorities who have the issuance of hack licenses.

### AS TO THE COURTS.

Favoritism by Courts—This is a matter which, under the circumstances, it was probably proper for us to investigate. A member of the bar and of the Judicial Department of the Territory of Hawaii, I am glad that you found no sufficient evidence presented to you to enable you to find that the charges made through the press were true. All of the gentlemen who were members of the Hawaiian Judiciary when I came here some five years ago are now members of the Territorial Judiciary, with the exception of Justice Whiting and Judge Stanley, who were retired a long time ago. Honorable career and exact Chief Justice Judd, who died a few months ago. Like all mortals, the Chief Justice had his weaknesses and his failings; yet, when we compare those weaknesses and failings with all that was commendable in him, they sink into insignificance. Thus amid the cloudlets of the summer night the full moon rises resplendent, and the cloudlets fade away into mist and are forgotten. So with the honored dead, his trifling faults are covered by the excess of his virtues. It can be said of the Chief Justice that so far as the incorruptibility of his integrity was concerned, he was a man who, like Boethius, might have walked with God.

As to whether or not favoritism existed in the courts heretofore, it may be said that men differed then and differ now and they will continue to differ despite the report of this Grand Jury. A Grand Jury report cannot change the opinion of men in matters of that sort.

### CRITICISM A TONIC.

All departments of government are, at times, subject to public criticism, and it is perhaps better that a good officer should be unjustly criticised than that a bad officer should escape criticism altogether, and if we should take away entirely or limit the right of the press to criticize, that would be the inevitable result. I have in my own personal observation (not here, but elsewhere) seen corrupt and vicious men on the bench able to hold their positions because the press and the public and the law were afraid of the consequences. Not only are our local courts the subject of criticism but even the Supreme Court of the United States has also been the subject of criticism. Charles Sumner, one of the most gifted men ever on the floor of the United States Senate, a man who distinguished himself by leading the anti-slavery element, stood on the floor of the United States Senate, and denounced the Supreme Court of the United States. He denounced Chief Justice Taney for the decision rendered in the Dred Scott case. He said, only a few years ago when the income tax decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court, political conventions in many States denounced the Court for having rendered a political decision. United States Senators denounced the Court, and representatives in Congress did the same thing. While perhaps the feelings of the Judges were hurt and their sensibilities aroused and touched, the court did not invoke the aid of the Senate. Senator Edmunds and Mr. Choate appeared in the income tax cases, and other celebrated counsel in the case did not throw up their hands in holy horror and feel that the honor and the virtue of the court, or their own honor, was at stake because the press denounced the decision as political. It is almost impossible to take up any great daily paper without seeing some criticism on the courts. Every one in public position must expect criticism. The man who is not criticised is a man who is not doing his duty. If you had not rendered such a report you would also have been criticised. One element says you will be damned if you do; another element says you will be damned if you don't. You cannot escape criticism. The man who attempts to get into the current of public favor sooner or later will be engulfed because public sentiment is fickle—nothing is more so. One day it places a man on the highest pinnacle of popular favor; the next day it lays him in the gutter of contempt. There is only one thing to do and that is Duty.

Your report, on the whole, is a most admirable one. For your untiring labors, for the dignity with which you have demeaned yourselves while in this court room and its annex, and for the service you have rendered to this community, the Court desires to tender you its hearty thanks. You are now discharged, gentlemen, for the term.

### A SAILOR HURT.

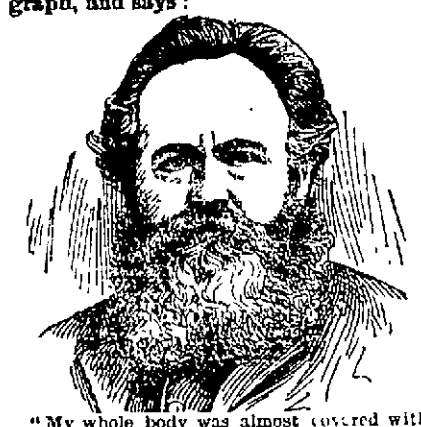
While working in the hold of the English ship Republic, George Steele, a sailor, was hit in the head by a falling coal tub and so badly hurt that it was necessary to remove him to the hospital. Steele was helping in getting the cargo of coal out, and after filling a tub gave the signal to hoist up. When pulled about fifteen feet from the floor the steel cable which held the tub parted and it fell and glanced off a beam, striking Steele on the top of the head. The patrol was promptly called and the unfortunate man taken to the hospital.

## Boils. Pimples.

### Sure Signs of Impure Blood.

Do not think that washes and ointments can cure eruptions of the skin. They cannot. The cause is deeper, even down in the very blood itself. Purify your blood, and your skin will be smooth and clear.

Mr. James Johnson, of South Forbes, New South Wales, sends us his photograph, and says:



"My whole body was almost covered with boils. Reading about

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. I took one bottle, and was entirely free from any eruption whatever. My eyesight was greatly strengthened also."

Mr. Johnson's eyesight was strengthened because the Sarsaparilla is such a wonderful nerve tonic. For impure blood and weak nerves there is no remedy in the world equal to it. You cannot enjoy good health if your bowels are constipated. Ayer's Pills cure constipation every time.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## A FORECAST OF HISTORY

(Continued From Page 1)

and though in the face of Europe under arms it may seem perilous to count upon any dying out of the military spirit, every year seems to increase the pre-eminence of the industrial over essentially martial nations. The Chinese would be less dangerous than they are if they were as warlike as the Turks in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, because, in that case, they would waste their reproductive forces in arms. The danger to Europe, and for the higher races everywhere, if the black and yellow bell enroaches upon the earth, will not be the risk that St. Petersburg or London may be made tributary to Peking, but that the expansion of Englishmen and Russians and other like nations will be arrested, and the character of the people profoundly modified, as they have to adapt themselves to a stationary condition of nations. The danger to this there is the more subtle danger that, while the lower races are raising themselves to the material level of the higher, the higher may be assimilating to the moral and mental depression of the lower."

### FORCED INTO CIVILIZATION.

"Neither does it seem possible to imagine that the great inert force of China will not some day be organized, and rendered mobile and capable of military aggression. Almost the most secluded of the nations in early times, China was barred from a career of conquest by the mountains of Tibet, the desert of Gobi, and the snows of Siberia. She was swept over by Tartar conquerors, and the repeated attempts of nations to trade or colonize in the Malay Archipelago were met with restrictive measures, or foiled by massacres. Gradually her policy became one of deified inactivity. She tried to concentrate all the energy of her people upon her own soil, and was as willing to let the laborer depart as to welcome the merchant. Her great resources went to feed the luxury of a Court and the greed of officials. We have compelled her to come into the fellowship of nations. She has adopted steamers, the European artillery and army organizations, she has accepted the telegraph, she is about to introduce railways, and she has credit enough to carry out the changes she needs with foreign capital. On three sides of her the European nations are easily seized, ever which she has some old claim, and in the climate of which her people can live. Flexible as the Jews, they can thrive on the mountain plateau of Tibet and under the suns of Singapore; more versatile than the Jews, they are excellent laborers, and not without merit as soldiers and sailors; while they have a capacity for trade which no other nation of the east possesses. They do not need even the accident of a man of genius to develop their magnificent future. Ordinary statesmanship, adopting the improvements of Europe without offending the customs and prejudices of the people, may make them a state which no power in Europe will dare to disregard; with an army which could march by fixed stages across Asia; and a fleet which could hold its own against any of the strongest of the European powers could afford to keep permanently in Chinese waters."

### A RACE OF LOWER AIMS.

"If, however, China were organized, as she is likely to be; if her flag floated on every sea, and her naval officers visited every great port as honored guests; if her army was an important factor in the peace of the world, and her diplomats respected in consequence; if her commerce was worldwide; if her literature was achieving a success of esteem for style and thought, it is inconceivable that these influences would not tell upon the character and conduct of mankind. It is not assumed that this effect would necessarily be all evil. The Chinaman might, for instance, be an example of patient toil; and this, with certain reasonable limitations, is to be admired. What, however, seems probable is, that as the Chinese race for itself into a position of equality with its neighbors, the spectacle of its success in labor, lives reserved for nothing but the supply of animal wants, would cease to be considered degrading and humiliating. European socialism aims at distributing labor and wealth, so that every man may have a share and the opportunity of becoming better than he is. The practical socialism of the east has never aimed at more than the satisfaction of material needs. The question is, whether, when the two forces are measured one against the other, the which has the lowest aims is bound to starve the other out of the field."

## OAHU WILL BE BONDED

### Three Quarters Million Issue.

#### FIRST MORTGAGE GIVEN

Large Sum to be Raised for Permanent Improvements of Plantation.

The Oahu Sugar Company is to be bonded in the sum of \$750,000. This decision was reached yesterday morning at a special meeting of the directors and stockholders held in the Chamber of Commerce room at 10 o'clock. The issue will cover a period of ten years and will be utilized only for improvements to the property which are proposed to be permanent. Six hundred thousand dollars was the amount originally drafted for the bonding issue, but after considerable discussion on the subject the three-quarter million amount was deemed the wisest course to pursue. The meeting was opened by President Isenberg. He stated that by January 1 there would be a debt of \$320,000. He said further that \$275,000 had already been used for improvements and a credit of \$152,000 was still available for permanent works. Deducting the latter amount from the estimated indebtedness of \$320,000, the company would still be in debt on January 1 to the extent of somewhere in the neighborhood of \$170,000. He cited the report of the manager of the plantation who had estimated that by 1902 the crop would yield 80,000 tons of sugar, doubling the output estimated for this year.

He stated that the company would require a large number of permanent improvements, as for example, new evaporators, centrifugals, an entire new mill to meet the increased demands for capacity. Pumps would also be an expensive feature. Upon this showing it was his opinion that the bonds were necessary. The company had proposed to pay dividends by the commencing of the first day of September next, and to meet this proposed obligation funds for going on with the new works would be absolutely necessary. The scheme broached by the secretary was mentioned. This proposed that the issue be for a period of ten years, first mortgage bonds, with interest at six per cent. The company should have the right to commence bond redemption at the end of the first three years. Upon the motion of Mr. Lewis, seconded by B. F. Dillingham, the question was open for debate. Mr. McCandless made an amendment that the bonds be an even \$750,000 issue. He thought it best to take into consideration the liability of breakdowns and other accidents which would cause considerable expenditure for repairs. The extra \$150,000 proposed in his amendment would be of material assistance under such circumstances. Whatever bonds it was thought best not to float could be held as treasury stock by the company. If any sudden exigency arose the bonds could be sold. Mr. Dillingham and Mr. Lewis accepted the amendment.

It was the opinion of Mr. J. O. Carter that the adoption of such a bond issue should not be made without due deliberation. The plan should have been publicly placed before those interested in the company, and the proposition to pay a one per cent dividend every month. He stated that bonds issued every month only meant that funds would have to be raised by bonding the plantation, which he did not favor. Inasmuch as the board of directors favored the proposition, however, he was willing to abide by their decision. The president favored paying for the permanent improvements out of the money realized by the sale of bonds and doing away with the proposition to pay a one per cent dividend every month. He stated that bonds issued with greater ease than using the bonds to pay off the dividends. He said the board of directors would pledge itself to utilize the bond realization for the permanent improvements. This suggestion was put in the form of an amendment and accepted by the original mover, Mr. Lewis.

Spreeckels has agreed by contract to take over 50,000 tons of sugar with a deduction of three-eighths of a cent off the regular quotations. This is to be delivered by Hackfeld & Co., Davies & Co., Grinbaum, Schaefer and Waterhouse.

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### AN INTERESTING NUMBER.

Hawaiian Planter's Monthly for August Has Many Good Articles.

The Hawaiian Planter's Monthly for August is an interesting number. Following is the table of contents.

#### Notes on Current Topics.

A Distinguished Scientist from Louisiana.

One of the New Plantations.

American Enterprise in Hawaii.

Street-Paving.

Sugar Consumption.

Louisiana Sugar Cane in Hawaii.



# ELECTION OF A DELEGATE

Must Hawaii Await the Legislature.

GOV. DOLE THINKS NOT

Attorney Poepeo Supports His Argument by United States Statutes.

Section 1862.—The first election of a Delegate in any Territory for which a temporary government is hereafter provided by Congress shall be held at the time and places and in the manner the Governor of such Territory may direct after at least six days notice be given by proclamation, but at all subsequent elections thereon, as well as at all elections for a Delegate in organized Territories, SUCH TIME, PLACES AND MANNER OF HOLDING THE ELECTION SHALL BE PRESCRIBED BY THE LAW OF EACH TERRITORY.—(From the Revised Statutes of the United States.)

The above law is advanced by Attorney Poepeo to support his belief that Hawaii can elect no Delegate to Congress until after the Hawaiian Legislature has fixed a law for the election of that official.

In a communication to the Advertiser, published yesterday, the well-known native lawyer said:

Hawaii, as it now stands, as a government, is an organized Territory of the United States. It has its organic law, and in that law it is clearly laid down as follows, to wit:

"That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States shall be elected by the voters qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of the Legislature; such Delegate shall possess qualifications necessary for membership of the Senate of the Legislature of Hawaii. The times, places and manner of holding elections shall be as fixed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor duly elected, and a certificate shall be given accordingly. Every such Delegate shall have a seat in the House of Representatives, with the right of debate, but not of voting."—(Section 55, "An Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii.")

Times, places and manner of holding elections to elect the Hawaiian Delegate to the United States Congress shall be fixed by law. What law? Not the election laws, which are only good for the election of our local Representatives in the local Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii. It must then be understood that the law required by the above section of the "Territorial Law of Hawaii" is a law to be passed and fixed by the first Legislature of the Territory, to be held on the third Wednesday in February next (1901).

The "Hawaiian" Delegate to Congress must be first elected by the voters qualified to vote for the members of the House of Representatives of the Legislature; then, secondly, the election for such Delegate must be fixed by a law that is to be passed by the Legislature, and, thirdly, the person at such election having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor as duly elected.

At present in Hawaii, there is no law designating the times, places and manner of holding elections, and therefore it must needs be that the Legislature come into existence to fix such law. And the declaration of the Governor of the person having the greatest number of votes, as being duly elected in conformity with the law made expressly and specially for that purpose, must follow after the voters have cast their votes.

In consequence of the foregoing reasonings, I presume that it is too premature now to think of any such legislative creature as the Delegate to Congress. This matter, which really need not be troubled about, that matter now until the law for the election of that important officer is fixed by the Legislature.

Hawaii now is an organized Territory, and therefore must follow and carry out the directions mapped out in the "chart" given by the Congress of the United States for the Government of Hawaii.

The Advertiser did not interview the Governor yesterday in the matter, but according to the Bulletin, the Executive, upon being asked his opinion, turned up the Territorial Act, pointing to section 1862 of chapter 12, relative to United States officers. This section begins, "That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress, shall be elected by the voters qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of the Legislature." This section shall be in force until the Legislature of Hawaii, and continuing, has the following sentence, upon which Governor Dole has particular emphasis: "The times, places and manner of holding elections shall be as fixed by law."

Mr. Poepeo, being a native Hawaiian, said the Governor "evidently" did not realize the importance of the law word as it is fixed. There are laws in force which fix the times, places and manner of holding elections, and these laws refer to all elections mentioned in the Act.

ning at the latter date. Governor Dole replied that he would look into the question. It could probably be decided by the Territorial Act and the Revised Statutes of the United States relative to Territories.

There are differences of opinion as to the law, but a number of attorneys coincide with Mr. Poepeo.

Nature's Way.

Mineral concoctions are dangerous. Nature never designed them for healing man. From time immemorial man's healer was purely vegetable, and from that time to this, nature's unfailing remedy for rheumatism, and kindred diseases, was the same as that found in Kikapoo Indian Oil. It is nature's remedy, and acts as kindly as nature. It drives away pain, kills the dread rheumatism, and restores the weakened tissue. It is made the same as the Indians made it centuries ago, out of roots, barks, herbs, gums, leaves, gathered from nature's unerring laboratory. Its record for cures is unparalleled. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures, because Kikapoo Indian Oil is nature's remedy, and nature stands back of it. Your druggist has it, or can get it. Insist on getting the genuine Kikapoo Indian Oil. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

## BAD BEEF AT MOLOKAI

Cattle Characterized As "Frames."

REYNOLDS' LITTLE JOKE

Urges Board of Health to Send Embalmed Beef—Minor Matters Considered.

Again the Board of Health is having difficulty in securing good beef for the Molokai settlement. At the meeting yesterday a letter was read from Superintendent Reynolds wherein he states that the "frames" which he has been receiving from Waima, labeled beef, have been of such poor quality that many of them have died before they could be made use of. He asked the Board to take some steps at once to secure the sending to Molokai of the tinned fresh beef which was ordered to be purchased some time ago by the Board. The matter has already been considered by the Board and steps will be taken at once to have the canned beef sent to the settlement in accordance with the recent order of the Board.

BOGUS DOCTORS PRACTICE.

According to a letter received yesterday from Dr. L. B. Thompson, Government physician at Kau, Hawaii, there has been much illegal practicing of medicine on that island since the abrogation of the contract labor laws and many deaths have occurred and burials taken place without any death certificates being issued.

The matter was talked over at some length by the Board and it was decided to appoint Dr. Thompson as agent for Kau of the Board for the purpose of collecting and maintaining a record of vital statistics. It is likely that the Board will direct its physicians in all of the districts to collect such statistics. It was decided on motion of Mr. Lowrey to appoint Geo. W. Smith as a committee of one to report on some method of keeping these statistics so that they be as complete as possible.

FOR RIFLE RANGES.

On motion of Dr. Emerson it was decided to tear down some of the buildings adjacent to the kerosene warehouse which were used for storage during the plague and to use the lumber for the reconstruction of the rifle ranges at Kakaako. A place will be provided at the rifle ranges for the use of the Hawaiian Rifle Association, at the request of J. B. Rothwell, who had addressed the Board on the subject.

A swamp which exists in Kikako district was reported to be a menace to the district by Dr. Garvin and it was decided to request the committee which had been appointed to look into the condition of Kikako-Superintendent McCandless, Dr. Wood and Mr. Lowrey to report also on it.

Dr. H. A. Lindley, temporary Government physician at central North Kona, had for a permanent position there. He had filled the position formerly, before he left the Islands to go to Alaska. His request was deferred until the full Board met. F. C. Eaton was appointed special agent for the Board to collect papers in the district of Kau and W. J. Yates for South Kona.

Inspector E. J. Duffy presented his report detailing the work which has been done by his department and he stated that he had sent a notice to San Francisco that at least twenty-five of thirty more plumbers would find good wages and plenty to do in Honolulu.

MILLS A COLONEL

Army Officer Once Stationed Here Is Promoted in Manila.

A letter written to J. M. Webb of this city by Captain Langhorne, who was stationed here with O'Patery Sixth Artillery, which was sent to Manila, states that the regiment was recently called and business was taking in upward turn.

The insurgent leaders are preparing to celebrate a great peace feast with which they are going to be the greatest thing that Manila has seen for many years.

On the 15th of this month we lost our colonel by retirement. He was killed by all the boys in the Sixth Artillery. He states that Lieutenant Colonel Mills was a well-known figure in Honolulu for nearly a year, having come to Honolulu with a battalion of the Sixth Artillery in April last year.

# PLANS FOR LABOR DAY

Workingmen Met Last Night.

THE COMMITTEE REPORTS

The Finances for the Celebration Shown to be in Good Shape.

A crowded meeting of the representatives of the various branches of labor in Honolulu was held last night in the hall of the Plumbers' Association, W. C. Itoe occupying the chair and George Stoll acting as secretary.

The committee appointed to interview Governor Dole reported that he had granted the use of the band, both for the procession and the sports, and also the Capitol grounds for oratorical purposes. The Government officials had been invited to take part in the procession. The report was adopted.

The committee on finance reported that contributions were coming in satisfactorily in response to a limited canvass. Their report was read and adopted. Five returns, amounting to \$75, had been received, and there were yet twelve traders to hear from.

The committee on general arrangements reported that there was every prospect of satisfactory arrangements being made with the Honolulu Driving Association, whereby a joint program of sports would be carried out. The following firms have consented to contribute to the prize list by financial contributions or otherwise: Coyne-Mehrtens Furniture Co., Pacific Import Co., L. B. Kerr, Prescott & Son, Hollister Drug Co., H. F. Whitney, B. E. Ehlers, R. Dexter, Whitelaw, Landau, Wall, Nichols Co., Honolulu Drug Co., and S. Lederer. The report was adopted.

Mr. E. H. May, who occupied at least half of the time of the meeting in raising objections and making amendments, wanted to know by what right the Honolulu Driving Association usurped Labor Day for the purpose of holding a race meeting.

Mr. Chas. Bellina, on behalf of the Driving Association, said that they usurped nothing and that the misunderstanding had arisen on account of the proceedings of a member of one of their own committees, who had approached the Driving Association, claiming he had full power to act and had placed the Labor Association in an entirely false light. The Driving Association, said Mr. Bellina, is in sympathy with Labor Day and wants to act in perfect harmony with the Labor Association in celebrating it in fitting manner. They originally intended to hang out purses for the horse races on that day and make a small charge for admission to defray expenses, but if the Labor Association would put up suitable purses the Driving Association would make no charge for admission to the grounds, as they did not want to make anything out of the celebration.

Mr. E. H. May here made a few remarks on the workingman, his power in the land, and his Congress-granted holiday.

J. Connors and others spoke of the courteous treatment their association had met with at the hands of the Honolulu Driving Association and the settlement of the matter clearly that the two associations should celebrate conjointly. A committee from the general arrangements committee was appointed to confer with the Driving Association for the purpose of arranging the program of sports.

John Connors was appointed treasurer of the Labor Day Celebration Association's funds.

Correspondence was read from the proprietors of the Enclave saloon, stating their willingness to contribute \$25 to the general fund, and from Dick Daily, who said his result was \$40. The Club stables offered the use of four horses and wagonette or carriage for the day.

It was moved and carried that all contributions already received be accepted and that thanks for same be returned through the press.

Mr. Ryan said that every one who earned a salary was a laborer, or he wouldn't get paid, and that, according to the American Constitution, all men were equal as long as they kept the laws. Let every man, therefore, said he, appoint himself a committee of one and get in and dig, and the result will be a celebration worthy of Labor Day.

Here Mr. E. H. May expounded at

## SHOULD TAKU FORTS HAVE BEEN FIRED ON?

EDITOR ADVERTISER: The theory advanced by the Chinese diplomats, and accepted by not a few American writers, that the taking of the Taku forts caused the war with China, will not stand examination.

There is a mass of evidence from all parts of that empire that the Imperial Government long ago sent instructions to all its local officials to encourage and assist the Boxer movement, and that it recently dispatched couriers with the insignia of the burnt arrow, to every provincial Governor, ordering an effort to the effect that all the "foreign devils" should be exterminated.

Motivated by its recent defeats, the de facto Government at Peking now puts forward the lying excuse that it has been so much by a mob and has been unable to protect the foreign embassies or to keep open the communications with their respective governments.

It is not necessary to insist upon the fact that the Taku forts commenced the engagement by opening fire on the allied squadron on the morning of June 17th. A comparison of dates will show that a state of war already existed before the bombardment of the forts.

Admiral Seymour's relief column was fighting desperately with a overwhelming force of trained Imperial troops, equipped with Krupp cannon and Mauser rifles, and the siege of the foreign quarter of Tien-Tsin had begun. The Chinese had commenced firing torpedoes from the river and heavy reinforcements for the Taku garrison were on the way.

It was evidently the plan of the Chinese to surround and destroy Admiral Seymour's column, cut off the foreign reinforcements at Tien-Tsin, and seal up the approaches to that place, so as to leave the allied army as a base of operations for the allies.

The timely action of the allied fleet at Taku broke up this plan, and enabled them to reopen communication with Tien-Tsin, to rescue Admiral Seymour's column from imminent peril, and to save the lives of the prisoners from massacre.

The subsequent defeat of the Chinese at the battle of Tien-Tsin, and the reported cessation of the bombardment of the legations at Peking. Another decisive defeat may convince the Chinese that the Boxer movement was all wrong and that treaties must be respected. It is to be hoped that the mistaken policy of 1899 will not be repeated in the day of settlement of this affair.

length on the difference between an amendment and a motion, as per parliamentary law and usage.

Chief Hunt of the Fire Department said that if permission could be obtained from the Fire Commissioners to allow the Department to participate in the parade he would be only too happy to do all in his power to make the celebration a success. He suggested that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Commissioners on the matter.

Mr. E. H. May here moved that \$100 be appropriated from the funds in sight for the purpose of constructing a float to represent Labor. He suggested that Vulcan or some other mythological workman be sculptured and preserved for subsequent decorations. An amendment to this was carried, leaving the matter in the hands of the committee on arrangements.

A committee of one was appointed to wait on the commander of the Iroquois to obtain the crew for the parade, committees were also appointed to obtain permission for the National Guard of Hawaii to participate in the parade and also the Government employees under Colonel Ruben and Captain Pond.

Representatives of the granite cutters and shoulers addressed the meeting and said that these two branches of labor had held back on account of the former being unorganized and the latter under the cloud of a misunderstanding. They said that each branch would, however, do its best to promote the success of the day. The meeting extended a cordial invitation to them to turn out in the parade.

A representative of the tent and awning makers stated that they would be in line with the parade.

Mr. E. H. May raised a point but it was lost in the bustle of adjournment.

Another meeting will be held in the same place next Wednesday evening.

## TO CONSERVE GOLD IN THE ISLANDS

Plan to Keep the Government Collections in Honolulu.

Hawaii's stock of gold coin is gradually being drained away, and unless some measures are taken whereby the constant shipping away of bullion from the Islands is taken there will result an embarrassing financial stringency throughout the Islands. Since July 10th there have been exports of gold amounting to \$228,988.32, while the imports of gold during the same period have been practically nil.

The principal cause of the constant drain has been the rule of the United States Government that all customs and internal revenue receipts must be sent to the States in bullion. Since the Islands became a Territory Collector General Stackable has sent to Washington the sum of \$215,735.29, Collector Erick of the Internal Revenue office sent \$23,253.03, and Bishop & Co. have sent the sum of \$50,000 to the States.

With no large shipments of gold coming and no likelihood of there being any importations large enough to make up for the drain which must constantly be going on under the rules of the United States, the situation is a serious one and the matter has been one which the financiers of the city have been studying for some time.

When C. M. Cooke went to the States recently, one of the purposes of his trip was to make an effort to secure the aid of the Government at Washington to stop this constant drain of our bullion. His plan was thoroughly discussed by the bankers and Government officers here. Briefly it is as follows: He proposes to have a fund of gold placed on deposit in San Francisco that will be sufficient to pay all that may be due at any period from the customs and internal revenue offices here to the Government. Instead of sending the cash to Washington, Collector Stackable would send his vouchers to the assistant treasury at San Francisco, and deposit the gold with the banks here. There is always a large sum of gold due local banks from the banks in San Francisco for cargoes sent from the Islands to merchants in that city. By a simple method of exchange between the local banks and those of San Francisco the Government could draw on the San Francisco banks, and these banks could in turn draw on the banks of Honolulu. Thus the drainage of gold from the Islands could be stopped almost entirely.

There is still a large sum of gold in circulation here, even considering the constant exports, for \$750,000 in bullion was brought to Honolulu by Colonel Macfarlane for the settlement of the accounts of the Postal Savings Bank, but this sum is being gradually drawn away, and there is need for some such radical measures as are being advocated.

Collector Stackable feels the stringency especially, for he has not yet received any money from Washington for the payment of his employees, and has had to borrow coin in order to pay a portion of the men's salaries. It is quite likely that he may have to borrow more money shortly, as the men have been paid only for the first month of their service and no money has yet come from Washington to pay them for the month of July.

## NO BUILDING IN KEWALO DISTRICT

The Board of Health Will Issue No More Permits.

For the present no building permits will be issued for the district of Kewalo. This was decided at a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday when the whole question of the sanitary condition of the district was thoroughly canvassed.

Dr. Garvin stated to the Board that in its present condition the district was not fit as a place for habitation. Unless some steps were taken toward filling in the district so as to bring it higher above sea level he did not see what could be done about it. There was no method now to properly drain it, the district was so low. He recommended that the Board pay a visit in a body to the district and look it over. Good roads were particularly necessary throughout the district, he stated.

After considerable discussion it was decided on motion of Dr. Emerson to appoint a committee of three men, not necessarily members of the Board, to look over the district and until it had reported and it had been decided what action should be taken to better the sanitary condition of the district to refuse all building applications for that section. Superintendent of Public Works McCandless and President Wood and Mr. Lowrey of the Board were appointed on that committee.

A committee of the Board consisting of Dr. Cooper, Mr. Lowrey and E. C. Winston, consulted with the Governor yesterday morning on the question of completing the sewerage system. They set before Governor Dole the low state of the fund for the completion of the work and stated what additional money would be necessary to finish the work. While no action was taken it was decided that something must be done to secure additional funds and Governor Dole promised to do whatever was possible in that line. It is probable the necessary sum will be borrowed.

The Honolulu Rapid Transit Company submitted maps to the Government yesterday of routes by Wilder avenue, Pensacola, Lunallilo and Alapai streets, and by Liliha, between King and Wyllie streets. No objection to these routes was found by the members of the Governor's Council yesterday.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke, President; P. C. Jones, Vice-President; C. H. Cooke, Cashier; F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier.

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application. Judd Building, Fort Street.

THE Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd. HONOLULU.

AGENTS FOR THE Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.

Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.

Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

The Baloise Fire Insurance Company Capital £10,000,000.00

Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollected Premiums £23,933,134.16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO., LIMITED.

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

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White Clover Soap.

# White Clover Soap.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

If you have, we know you will use it again. If you have not,

TRY IT

And you will surely use it again.

IT IS

A high grade Toilet Soap to sell at a low price, and absolutely harmless to the skin.

Price Per Cake

10cts.

Three Cakes For

25cts.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.

POWELL'S

BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its fragrance is throughout the world indicative of its inestimable value.

UNQUALIFIED TESTIMONIALS.

"The Daily of Westminster's Verger writes:—'I was advised to try the Balm of Aniseed; I did, and have to say very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice.'"

"Loves, Boston, Eng., the embryo of actor-ryler—'I think it an honorable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists.'"

Mr. Thomas Rogers, Chemist, Llanillo, October 1st, 1899, writes:—'Singularly, I have commenced my fifth-second year in business today. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for a cough and cold nearly 20 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now.'"

LOSES THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY CURED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell Balsam" on a Road, London, on the Government Stamp.

Beware Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED QUICK REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c. SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, N. Z. ZEALAND, AND CANE COUNTRIES.

Bottles 1s 10d, 2s 5d, and 4s 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.



# GRAND JURY INDICTS HIM

John Reilly Must Stand  
Trial.

## THE SUMNER ISLAND CASE

Result of Police Court Trial of Wally  
Davis for Beating His  
Child.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

As a result of disclosures in the Police Court early in the month of May, John Reilly, a negro, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for the crime of criminally assaulting Alice Davis, a fourteen-year-old girl, on Sumner's Island early in the spring.

The story of the wrongs of the little child was one of the most unparalleled cruelty. She came into court as the complainant against her foster father, Wally Davis. It appeared that for some time past she had been living on Sumner Island with him and a Chinese and the negro, Reilly. She told how on more than one occasion the man Davis had stripped her of her clothing in the presence of the negro and the Chinese and had beaten her cruelly with a strap. Subsequently the negro had assaulted the girl and Davis had him arrested for rape. When they were brought into court to tell of the matter she related the treatment she had received from Davis and he was arrested in turn. Doctors examined the child and found that she had been beaten until she was covered with marks from a strap. Davis was fined \$100 for his share in the disgraceful business, and the negro was held for rape. The indictment of the Grand Jury against the negro followed.

The child has since the airing of the case been in the care of kindly people in this city.

### A NEW RULING

Five aliens were naturalized yesterday in Judge Estee's court. Attorney William A. Henshall was first on the list. He had taken out his first papers in the States some years ago, but had not lived five years in Hawaii. Judge Estee ruled, however, that he was entitled to citizenship, having lived for such a period in the States before coming to Hawaii.

Others who were naturalized were Alexander Garvie, J. H. Mackenzie and David Douglas, all natives of Scotland, and Thomas O'Dowda, a native of Ireland. Judge Estee was occupied during most of the morning in hearing arguments in the case of Christopher Collins et al. vs. the bark Empire. George A. Davis appeared for the sailor who libeled the vessel for wages and S. M. Ballou for the captain and agents. The case will continue on Thursday.

### TRIAL OF 'MAYHEM' CASE.

The case of Kaupana, accused of mayhem, was on trial in the Circuit Court before Judge Humphreys and a jury all day yesterday. Kaupana was charged with biting the nose of a neighbor while engaged in a fight in which the other was getting the best of it. The native who was the victim of the assault was in court with a bandaged face. C. C. Bittling was defending Kaupana and Deputy Attorney General Cathcart was prosecuting. The case will be concluded today.

### KANE IN COURT

Kane pleaded not guilty yesterday to the charge of robbing a Chinese hack-driver on the Tantalus road. The second indictment against him was attacked by his attorney, George D. Gear, but Judge Humphreys overruled his motion to quash it and the defendant was forced to enter his plea.

All through the hour or more of argument the defendant stood, straight as an arrow, motionless as a statue, in the middle of the court room floor. He hardly bore the appearance of the sane, hard-boiled criminal he is reported to be. He has a bad record, the police say, having been released from Oahu prison but a short time before the Tantalus outrage took place.

### ACCOUNT OF C. R. BISHOP TRUST.

The trustees of the Charles R. Bishop trust filed their annual report yesterday. They charge themselves with \$28,173.64 and ask to be allowed \$12,844.00, leaving a balance of \$15,329.64. The assets of the estate amount to \$657,000, from which an income of \$20,325.04 is received. The trustees are W. F. Allen, S. M. Damon, W. O. Smith, A. W. Carter and J. O. Carter.

### LITTLE REPLACES HARDY

Justice Galbraith of the Supreme Court has assigned Judge G. F. Little of the Fourth Circuit Court at Hilo, to take the place of Judge Jacob Hardy on the bench of the Fifth Circuit Court on Kauai for the September term. Judge Hardy is ill and expects to go to the States for a vacation very shortly.

### SPECIAL COURT TERMS.

A special term of the Fourth Circuit Court will be held at Hilo by Judge Little for the purpose of naturalizing aliens. It will begin next Monday morning. It is quite likely that Judge Kalua of Maui will also hold a special term for the same purpose.

### COURT NOTES.

The case of Kaupana Kaupana vs. Kaupana, in which Judge Humphreys refused to permit Attorney General Dole to appear, has been continued for the term. Emma A. Nawahi has applied to the Circuit Court for the appointment of T. Wundenberg as administrator de bonis non of the estate of Jos. Nawahi, her deceased husband.

Koola Paukelani has applied to the Circuit Court for letters of administration of the estate of his father, J. Paukelani, of Kahuku, who died on March 2, 1899, leaving property valued at \$540.

### EMPLOYEE NOT OFFICER

Attorney General Dole States Mr. Robbins's Status.

Anent the charge that he is employing in his office a man who has not been a resident in the Islands a year.

while in his opinion on office holding he asserted that no one who had not been a resident of the Islands for at least a year could hold office. Attorney General Dole has this to say:

"There is one very good reason why Mr. Robbins is not affected by the opinion rendered by me some weeks ago, and that is that he is not an official at all but an employee. He is employed by me to assist me—not appointed by President McKinley nor Governor Dole. It is plain that if he is an official every other employee of the government must also be such. You wouldn't call the men laying the sidewalks around this building officials, would you? Well, Robbins' position is the same as theirs in that regard. "The officials of the government are those appointed directly by President McKinley or Governor Dole. All other persons in their departments, bureaux or offices, not so appointed, are employees only. My opinion referred to officials only. While it would be nice to employ only active voters in public works, I do not think such is required by law nor was there ever any intention of making any such requirement."

## HONOLULU ALIVE.

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness. But will do good to others. If you've been cured, tell it. There's more misery just like it, waiting to find out how.

There are lots of lame backs in Honolulu. It's a busy place and people must work. There's kidney trouble to a large extent.

Ever notice how many people over 40 complain? Seven out of ten say colds affect their kidneys.

The kidneys are the causes, not the colds. Keep them in shape by all means.

You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances. No effect except on the kidneys. But that effect is quick and permanent.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do perfect work.

Honolulu is full of their praises. Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nuuanu street, this city, formerly a merchant and clerk, is now a collector. He writes:

"My age is 69 years and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### Joaquin Miller to Taku.

SHANGHAI, August 1.—Joaquin Miller, the veteran poet of the Sierras, came across the Pacific in the Doris, left her at Nagasaki, and has gone on to Taku and the front for the "New York Herald" and some California papers.

### A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.

I am the mother of eight children, and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended, and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines I ever had in the house. I saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it might have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## LAWYER SAYS WE CAN ELECT NO DELEGATE

EDITOR ADVERTISER: In regard to having a delegate from the Territory of Hawaii to Congress at its coming session in December next, I think it is too premature now to plan any course of proceedings whereby such person could be secured.

Hawaii, as it now stands, as a government, is an organized Territory of the United States. It has its organic law, and in that law it is clearly laid down as follows, to wit:

"That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States to serve during each Congress shall be elected by the voters qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of the Legislature, such delegate shall possess qualifications necessary for membership of the Senate of the Legislature of Hawaii. The times, places and manner of holding elections shall be as fixed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor duly elected, and a certificate shall be given accordingly. Every such delegate shall have a seat in the House of Representatives, with the right of debate, but not of voting."—(Section 84, "An Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii.")

Times, places and manner of holding elections to elect the Hawaiian delegate to the United States Congress shall be fixed by law. What law? Not the election laws, which are only good for the election of our local representatives in the local Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii. It must then be understood that the law required by the above section of the "Territorial Law of Hawaii" is a law to be passed and fixed by the first Legislature of the Territory, to be held on the third Wednesday in February next (1901).

The "Hawaiian" delegate to Congress must be first elected "by the voters qualified to vote for the members of the House of Representatives of the Legislature." Then, secondly, the election for such delegate must be fixed by a law that is to be passed by the Legislature, and, thirdly, the person at each election having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor as duly elected.

At present in Hawaii, there is no law designating the times, places and manner of holding elections; and therefore it must needs be a Legislature to come to existence to fix such law. And the declaration of the Governor of the person having the greatest number of votes, as being duly elected in conformity with the law made expressly and specially for that purpose must follow after the voters have cast their votes.

In consequence of the foregoing reasonings, I presume that it is too premature now to think of any such legislative course as the delegate to Congress. The voters of Hawaii need not be troubled about that matter now until the law for the election of that important officer is fixed by the Legislature.

Hawaii now is an organized Territory and therefore must follow and carry out the directions mapped out in the "chart" given by the Congress of the United States for the Government of Hawaii. Aloha oe, a ka Advertiser maikai. Honolulu, August 21, 1900.

## DRUG FIRM WAS FINED

Is Guilty of Selling  
Alcohol.

## CONSTITUTIONAL POINT

McClanahan Claims Sale of Liquor  
Prohibited Until Legislature  
Meets.

According to an argument presented by B. B. McClanahan in the trial of the Hollister Drug Company for selling alcohol to others than physicians, it would appear that by act of Congress the sale of liquor throughout the Territory is absolutely prohibited.

Mr. McClanahan said that by Section 55 of the Organic Act it is provided: "Nor shall spirituous or intoxicating liquors be sold except under such regulations as the Territorial Legislature shall provide." As yet no legislature has been summoned in Hawaii and consequently by the plain reading of the act the sale of spirituous liquors is unlawful in the Islands until the Legislature meets and passes such a law.

On the face of the law it would appear that Mr. McClanahan is entirely right in his contention, but as it is not to be supposed that Congress intended to prohibit the sale of liquor if the matter is taken into the higher courts it will undoubtedly be decided that the old laws are in force until the Legislature takes action.

Mr. McClanahan moved for the discharge of the company on the ground that the Organic Act had repealed the section of the law under which the prosecution was brought, but Judge Wilcox decided that it was still in force and declined to discharge the company. Mr. McClanahan then moved for the discharge of the company on the ground that it had not been properly named in the complaint, being called Hollister & Company instead of the Hollister Drug Company, and this motion was granted.

The firm of Benson, Smith & Company was not so lucky. A. G. M. Robertson appeared for it. He contended that the old license for the sale of methylated spirits now applied to alcohol, for such was the plain intent of Congress in passing the act repealing the old law.

George W. Smith appeared on the stand in behalf of his firm and stated that he had been accustomed ever since June 14th to sell pure alcohol to any one who wished it. He added that the methylated spirits was really a poison and that it would be much better to sell the pure article than that which had been rectified. The sale of methylated spirits, Mr. Smith stated, was scarcely known in the United States or Canada.

There is no officer here now who can rectify alcohol, and Mr. Robertson contended that a drug firm could not be compelled to take out a license as a rectifier. He referred to the statute allowing the sale of alcohol to physicians and to no other as unconstitutional, as a private individual had as much right to purchase it as any physician, and it was an infringement on his private rights to forbid it.

Sheriff Brown for the prosecution held that the local law was still in force and while it might work a hardship that had no effect on its operation. Wilcox held that there had been a clear violation of the law and found the company guilty and fined it \$25.

The case will be appealed and the matter will in all likelihood have to be decided by the Supreme Court before it is allowed to rest, for if one firm is guilty, all are in the same boat and the drug firms will fight it to the last ditch without doubt.

A. de Souza Canavarro, Portuguese Consul at Honolulu, has gone to Maui today on a visit to the Portuguese colony at Kula. He will be absent about ten days.

## FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soothe the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEWIS LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. FORTHE DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1836.  
Accumulated Funds .... £3,975,000.

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Reduction of Rates,  
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AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co.  
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,  
River and Land Transport  
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.  
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Total reinsurance ..... 107,650,000

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OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company  
and reserve, reinsurance 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance  
companies ..... 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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